

Coordinate Geometry

Question 1.

Abscissa of a point is positive in:

- (a) I and II quadrants
- (b) I and IV quadrants
- (c) I quadrant only
- (d) II quadrant only

Answer: (b) I and IV quadrants

Question 2.

The points (a, a) , $(-a, a)$ and $(-\sqrt{3}a, \sqrt{3}a)$ form the vertices of an :

- (a) Scalene triangle
- (b) Right angled triangle
- (c) Isosceles Right angled triangle
- (d) Equilateral triangle

Answer: (d) Equilateral triangle

Question 3.

The point $(-2, 0)$ lies on :

- (a) +ve x-axis
- (b) +ve y-axis
- (c) -ve x-axis
- (d) -ve y-axis

Answer: (c) -ve x-axis

Question 4.

If the x-coordinate of a point is zero, then this point lies:

- (a) In II quadrant
- (b) In I quadrant

- (c) On x-axis
- (d) On y-axis

Answer: (d) On y-axis

Question 5.

Ordinate of all the points in the x-axis is:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) Any natural number

Answer: (a) 0

Question 6.

The name of vertical line in the cartesian plane which determines the position of a point is called:

- (a) Origin
- (b) X-axis
- (c) Y-axis
- (d) Quadrants

Answer: (c) Y-axis

Question 7.

The point $(3, 0)$ lies on :

- (a) +ve x-axis
- (b) +ve y-axis
- (c) $-ve$ x-axis
- (d) $-ve$ y-axis

Answer: (a) +ve x-axis

Question 8.

Find the coordinates of the point equidistant from the points $A(1, 2)$, $B(3, -4)$ and $C(5, -6)$.

- (a) $(12, 3)$
- (b) $(11, 2)$
- (c) $(10, 2)$
- (d) $(11, 3)$

Answer: (b) $(11, 2)$

Question 9.

The section formed by horizontal and vertical lines determining the position of point in a cartesian plane is called:

- (a) Origin
- (b) X-axis
- (c) Y-axis
- (d) Quadrants

Answer: (d) Quadrants

Question 10.

If the abscissa of a point is y and the ordinate is x then the coordinates of the point are _____

- (a) (x, 0)
- (b) (y, x)
- (c) (x, y)
- (d) (0, y)

Answer: (b) (y, x)

Question 11.

The point of intersection of X and Y axes is called :

- (a) Origin
- (b) Null point
- (c) Common point
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Origin

Question 12.

If the coordinates of a point are (3, 0), then it lies in:

- (a) X-axis
- (b) Y-axis
- (c) At origin
- (d) Between x-axis and y-axis

Answer: (a) X-axis

Question 13.

The coordinates of any point on the y-axis are of the form (0, k), where |k| is the distance of the

point from the:

- (a) y-axis
- (b) x-axis
- (c) (0, 1)
- (d) (1, 0)

Answer: (b) x-axis

Question 14.

Find the ratio in which the line joining the points (6, 4) and (1, -7) is divided by x-axis.

- (a) 1 : 3
- (b) 2 : 7
- (c) 4 : 7
- (d) 6 : 7

Answer: (c) 4 : 7

Question 15.

Abscissa of all points on the x-axis is

- (a) -1
- (b) 0
- (c) any number
- (d) 1

Answer: (c) any number

Question 16.

On plotting P (-3, 8), Q (7, -5), R (-3, -8) and T (-7, 9) are plotted on the graph paper, then point(s) in the third quadrant are:

- (a) P and T
- (b) Q and R
- (c) Only R
- (d) P and

Answer: (c) Only R

Question 17.

The point (0, 9) lies

- (a) in quadrant IV
- (b) on the positive direction of y-axis

- (c) in quadrant III
- (d) on the positive direction of x-axis

Answer: (b) on the positive direction of y-axis

Question 18.

If x coordinate of a point is zero, then the point lies on:

- (a) First quadrant
- (b) Second quadrant
- (c) X-axis
- (d) Y-axis

Answer: (d) Y-axis

Question 19.

The point $(-2, -3)$ belongs to Quadrant :

- (a) Q_1
- (b) Q_2
- (c) Q_3
- (d) Q_4

Answer: (c) Q_3

Question 20.

The abscissa or x-coordinate of any point on Y-axis is:

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) One
- (d) Zero

Answer: (d) Zero

Question 21.

The point which lies on y-axis at a distance of 6 units in the positive direction of y-axis is

- (a) $(-6, 0)$
- (b) $(0, -6)$
- (c) $(0, 6)$
- (d) $(6, 0)$

Answer: (c) (0, 6)

Question 22.

The point A(3, 4) lies in

- (a) II Quadrant
- (b) I Quadrant
- (c) IV Quadrant
- (d) III Quadrant

Answer: (b) I Quadrant

Question 23.

The name of horizontal line in the cartesian plane which determines the position of a point is called:

- (a) Origin
- (b) X-axis
- (c) Y-axis
- (d) Quadrants

Answer: (b) X-axis
